

SAYS SULLIVAN ADDER BACKED CORTELYOU TOO

Ousted Railway Mail Service

Man Tells Tale of Shady Politics.

CALLS LAWYER BEER "BIG BOSS" IN PLOT

President Wilson's commission to investigate the Santo Domingo diplomatic scandal delved into the shady side of national politics yesterday. One witness told a story indicating that there was a conspiracy to stack the political deck in favor of the unseen hand which, it was alleged, wanted James Mark Sullivan as Minister to Santo Domingo as part of a scheme to exploit the country.

The name of William C. Beer, a lawyer of 11 Broadway, came out as "the big boss" to whom Minister Sullivan and the others looked for directions, when William Sterling McGinness of Washington testified. McGinness has been in the railway mail service since 1874, "except when a Democratic Administration would come in."

He was a personal friend of William McKinley and was assistant superintendent of the railway mail service until the present Administration began. After he was removed, Mr. McGinness said, he was told by Beer that he could have his place back, but it would cost about \$500.

Beer Pickle in Politics.

The witness said that Beer's political allegiance was transitory; that although he was a Republican and a member of the Union League Club he had denoted \$5,000 to help elect a Republican, but that although Beer was a lawyer he did not know "the back of Blackstone from the last chapter of Deuteronomy." He met Beer in the McKinley campaign of 1896, he said. Mr. McGinness read an affidavit in which he said:

"In 1908 I cooperated with Beer, who was active in promoting the candidacy of George H. Cortelyou for Republican nomination to the Presidency and who was understood by the other workers to be disbursing funds supplied by George W. Perkins in Cortelyou's behalf."

"Shortly after the American Federation of Labor convention of 1908 at Norfolk, Va., Beer told me that he had sent to that convention James Mark Sullivan and that Sullivan had passed himself off to some comers as a delegate from the carpenters' union of Watbury, Conn., and that he had made a spread eagle speech attempting to stampede the convention to endorse Cortelyou."

Minister Sullivan later admitted that this was true, Mr. McGinness said. In April, 1913, Mr. McGinness said, he learned that Beer was directing a campaign to make James F. McConnochie, formerly a messenger boy in his office, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under William H. McAdoo, and that Beer was naming McConnochie to Edward E. McLean and to Harrison Osborne.

Says Sullivan Calls Beer "Boss."

Beer now proposed that I should be given a remunerative position of some sort in Santo Domingo," said Mr. McGinness. He asserted that he met Sullivan in Washington and said:

"Mr. Sullivan, I understand you are a candidate to be United States Assistant District Attorney in New York."

"To this he said, Sullivan replied: 'Bill, I am going to put you on, the Big Chief (Beer) has caused me to relinquish that ambition and is going to make me Minister to Santo Domingo, and will be one of the first men to be taken care of.'

"He gave me to understand that the position would be a sinecure," added McGinness.

One of Sullivan's indiscretions was John G. Gray and Mr. McGinness said he asked Sullivan who John Gray was. He said Sullivan answered:

"We are in the greatest friend Bryan's got in Delaware and Bryan always stops with Gray in Wilmington. Gray and I have been working together twisting the British lion's tail, meaning, said Mr. McGinness, "that he and Gray had been associated together in Irish societies."

Mr. McGinness said that Congressman James A. Hamill was the most active man in official circles during the presidency of Sullivan. Telling of an incident in Beer's room in the Willard Hotel in Washington when Stanton M. Wywell was berated, McGinness continued:

"Beer said: 'That man Wywell, private secretary to Secretary Bryan, is a scoundrel.' Beer declared that Gov. Gray of New York had sent the strongest sort of a letter presenting Beer to Secretary Bryan and that Wywell was keeping this letter in his desk."

Plan to Defeat Bryan's Secretary.

"It was decided in the midst of this trade against Wywell to call on John G. Gray on the long distance telephone at Wilmington and get his advice. Both Sullivan and Beer talked with Gray and Beer told in detail how Wywell was an obstacle in their way. It was decided that Congressman Hamill should go the next morning and see that the Glynn letter reached the Secretary's office."

EFFICIENCY LABOR'S GREAT NEED, SAYS MISS TARBELL

As Federal Commission Witness She Refuses to Admit Union Predominance in Betterment—Remedy in Scientific Management, Not Suffrage.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, well known for her exhaustive investigations into industrial conditions and for her writings, in testimony given before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations yesterday, refused to admit that labor unions have brought about all of the betterment that has come to the workingman.

She then volunteered a full industrial of scientific management of industrial corporations—management seeking the greatest degree of efficiency—as a direct and lasting benefit to both employer and employee.

Replying to questions put by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the only woman member of the commission, Miss Tarbell gave a rather high approval to woman suffrage as a panacea for human ills, asserting that most men favor it and that it is the women themselves who are responsible for its somewhat halting progress.

Potential Power for Good.

Miss Tarbell is not opposed to labor unions. She believes they have great potential power for bettering industrial conditions. In her opinion they have already done a great deal, and she supports the union stand for shorter hours because, she said, it means more opportunity for personal improvement and enjoyment.

It is her observation that where men work a reasonable length of time they drink less. In her opinion most of the drinking among laboring men results from the necessity for stimulants under the strain of long hours.

The other witness of the day was Congressman Edwin J. Lewis of Maryland, chairman of the House Committee on Labor. He suggested such modification of the right of property as will permit public utility commissions in the various States to step in when coal operators and their employees fall out, to the end that the peculiar conditions established between them may not result in the total disability of the employee to get justice.

During the greater part of the afternoon Mr. Lewis delivered his oration in support of Government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines, a very detailed argument which has already been printed in length in the Congressional Record and in the minutes of the National Civic Federation.

"Coal Mining Sociology."

In his remarks on what he styled "coal mining sociology," Mr. Lewis said he had "come to the conclusion that our whole theory of private property as applied to coal mining, under certain conditions, is wrong."

"The mine owner," he said, "first gets employees, he takes them to the district, he builds homes for them, he sells them supplies, he provides doctors, he provides saloons, he provides everything. It is essential that he establish these relations because no one else will do."

"Trouble arises between the operator and his men and the right of the controversy may be on one side or the other. But when the relations have been thus broken off the employer keeps his property, the home of the miner, the place where he gets his supplies, the doctor, the saloon and what not, and he can withhold their service from his employee. No matter if the employer is right there is bound to be violence in such a situation. Then society faces two theories of right—the right to be employed and the right to do as one desires with his own property."

"Now we can do two things in such circumstances. We can modify the right of private property or we can socialize that property. I do not believe we are ready for the latter alternative; but I think it is worth while for this commission to inquire whether or not the public utilities commissions of the various States might in such circumstances be called in to determine the merits of the controversy, and to give the public opinion what the voice of society on that subject is."

Experience of Big Plants.

Miss Tarbell described "scientific management" as she has observed its workings in industries throughout the country. She said an essential to its success is cooperation between employer and employee and that it means betterment for both. She has observed it particularly in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation and the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company and believes that eventually it will bring about the shortening of the working day. She said the twelve hour day is in itself the result of inefficiency of management.

"Does efficiency preclude the idea of democracy in the management of industry?" queried Chairman Walsh after the witness had gone at great length into the mutual advantage to employer and employee.

"It is the most democratic thing you can think of," she replied. "The man in overalls goes right to the office and complains. If you ask if he precludes the idea of union organization I say that it does not. I think the unions are doing wrong in not going into the shops and seeing in detail how Wywell was an obstacle in their way. It was decided that Congressman Hamill should go the next morning and see that the Glynn letter reached the Secretary's office."

Some Beginning to See Light.

"Where scientific management is installed is organized labor valuable?" asked Mrs. Harriman.

"I think that organized labor is always valuable."

against vice are in the States where they don't have woman suffrage. But you must remember that vice laws are a matter of local condition. They should grow out of the particular situation in the State where they are passed. Of course where you have woman suffrage you always, or nearly always, get certain laws, as for example liquor laws."

One Cause of Opposition.

Commissioner Lenson wanted to know why the labor union is opposed to scientific management.

"The testimony before this commission," said Miss Tarbell, "would indicate that one of the reasons is that they know so little about it and don't want to learn. Of course that is a very bad policy on the part of the unions."

If the Steel Corporation is such a leader in welfare work and scientific management, why does it not abolish Sunday work, was Mr. Lenson's next query. To this Miss Tarbell replied that a certain amount of work must be done on Sunday, as for example one must keep one's furnace going on Sunday. Her own cook must get dinner on Sunday as well as on other days. Other instances exist in the steel industry, she said, where, for example, the coke ovens must not be allowed to cool.

Miss Tarbell also said that she agreed absolutely with Louis Brandeis in his assertion that scientific management will prevail whether the unions want it or not, and that it is foolish for them to oppose it.

"If your information on the attitude of labor unions toward efficiency as broad as that of Mr. Brandeis," asked Commissioner Garretton, going on to say that Mr. Brandeis did not know anything at all about the right of property as well as Mr. Brandeis knows," replied Miss Tarbell. "I know only those things which I have seen and studied and I feel very humble in coming before this body."

Gives Instances in Point.

"Isn't it the policy of the coal companies not to let the miners acquire title to the land on which their houses are built?"

"I shouldn't think any one would want to acquire title to land over a coal mine," said Miss Tarbell. "But don't they acquire title in some instances?"

"Yes, unfortunately."

"Did you ever hear of a safety device or program coming into prominence before workingmen had secured legislation that made it economical for the employer to install them?"

Miss Tarbell gave several instances in point, to which Mr. Garretton replied that wherever anything had been done without the interference of a union the case was one of the exceptional employer.

"How do you reconcile your conclusion that the union has a place in the scientific management of the industry with the fact that the union is not necessary?"

"I don't have to reconcile my views with mine. My views are my own."

"Miss Tarbell," said Commissioner Garretton, "Isn't the safety expert and the efficiency agent a form of despotism that is being established over the workingman?"

"No. If he were then the school teacher is the best known despot in this country. The worst despot I ever met was the woman who instructed me in calculus."

"Wouldn't the general installation of the efficiency system restore to the employer the labor union took it away from him?"

"Not for a moment," replied Miss Tarbell.

Desire to Better Themselves.

"What do you think is the underlying cause of the present industrial unrest?" queried Mr. Walsh during the afternoon session.

"I think those causes lie in the desire of men to better themselves, a desire that is inherent in every normal man. When he sees that conditions are hopeless that there is no opportunity for him to develop himself, a man becomes restive. The present industrial unrest is a wonderful expression of the desire of men to have more of what they are going to get, and they should have the help of the best brains in getting it, and nothing that will help them to it should be kept from them."

"What organization or what influence has done most for him?"

"Popular education is the chief influence. If you don't want men to desire a fuller life keep them ignorant."

"But I mean what organization in their industrial life?"

"Education is what is working there. Unionism will do more when it has more knowledge and breadth of view."

"Do you believe that the unions oppose scientific management because they fear an increase in production?"

"Yes. The fear of abundant production is very great. Union men have been trained to that idea in order to keep the price of labor high. The great truth is the same idea with respect to prices of their commodities. There is an idea that keeping down production means prosperity, and it is natural for the workingman to think that he should keep down his product so as to increase wages."

Must Revise His Ideas.

"I believe that work makes work, that you should get out as much as you can. The fear of abundance is a most peculiar thing. The worker must revise his ideas."

"Can you give the names of unions that are inspired with that idea?"

"No. That's my impression gained from testimony before this commission."

"Well," said Commissioner Garretton, "suppose the workingman should increase his production and the employer should throw it away rather than take less for it. Would it do any good for the workingman to increase his production?"

"Of course it would do no good at all," said Miss Tarbell.

RECEIVER FOR HEAD OF \$100,000,000 CO.

Josiah Thompson, President of Failed Uniontown Bank. Put Assets at \$70,000,000.

CAME UP FROM POOR BOY

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 19.—Following the suspension yesterday of the Uniontown First National Bank, Josiah Thompson, head of the \$100,000,000 Greene County Coal Land Syndicate, and one of the largest independent coal land owners in the country and president of the bank, accepted voluntary receivership in the Payette County courts to-day, turned over his affairs to three receivers and left for New York. His assets were given as \$70,000,000, and his debts \$22,000,000, with \$7,000,000 unsecured.

Probably 10,000 persons are involved in the failure. The statement of the Controller of the Currency in Washington that the affairs of the bank have been unsatisfactory since 1912, is followed by the admission here that there has been virtually a run on the bank for many months.

One of Thompson's creditors, by his own admission, is Republican State Chairman William C. Brown, who said to-day that he had sold coal lands to Mr. Thompson and that he held the latter's notes. He maintains Thompson's affairs will be righted. Thompson was an aspirant for the gubernatorial nomination in 1904.

While the affairs of the bank are guarded, it is said the withdrawal of \$1,400,000 in the preceding fourteen months, precipitated the crisis.

Back of the present disturbance, it is said, lies the story of a gigantic battle between Thompson as the head of an independent syndicate and powerful financial interests engaged in the coal and coke business.

Thompson's rise in the world, his progress from a poor boy to the dominating head of a vast financial holding corporation has been meteoric. Starting with an inheritance of \$100,000 from a relative he is accredited with having fought his way up to a \$100,000,000 fortune.

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SAYS AT FRAUD TRIAL HE GOT TO WILSON'S EAR

Larkin, Accused by Woman, Tells of Aiding Men Who Sought Office.

WIFE SUES BECAUSE OF DOGS.

Husband Wanted Animals Bathed Instead of Baby, She Says.

A wife who says her husband loves his two dogs more than he loves her and her seven-month-old baby filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a separation. She is Mrs. Anna Kaack, wife of Robert A. Kaack, a plumbing contractor.

Mrs. Kaack says she lived happily with her husband until after he got a dachshund and a French bulldog, and then he turned his affection to the dogs.

Mrs. Kaack says the birth of her baby increased her husband's interest in the dogs and that he quarreled with her because she refused to bathe and comb the dogs when her baby required all of her attention.

Kaack alleges that his wife aggravated him by abusing the dogs and said the climax to the family troubles came when his wife's sister ordered the dogs done away with.

McHARD TO SUCCEED HARLAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Charles C. McHard will be the next chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He will be elected at the general conference for success Chairman J. S. Harlan.

Mr. McHard is a Democrat and was appointed to the commission on January 19, 1910, to succeed Martin S. Knapp, who resigned to become a member of the United States Commerce Court, which was later abolished.

KASS ASSETS PUT AT \$1,800,000.

Examiner Estimates 90 Per Cent. for Bank's Depositors.

A statement of Irving W. Scott, State bank examiner, on the condition of the private bank of A. L. Kass, whose places of business were closed by the Superintendent of Banks on November 30, 1914, shows a total book value of assets of \$2,247,000 and total liabilities \$1,896,000, of which \$1,295,000 is due depositors.

Deductions were made from the book value of the assets by the appraisal of \$447,000, leaving the estimated value of the assets about \$1,800,000. "Secured liabilities and claims, probably preferred, amount to about \$600,000, which would leave a balance of about \$1,200,000 applicable to claims of depositors, or approximately 90 per cent," says the statement, which continues, "This of course is largely dependent on receiving fair prices for real estate."

The department points out that certain items such as real estate, stocks, &c., might realize more than the estimate of the department, and that if there should be an improvement of even 25 per cent in these items the assets would equal or exceed the liabilities.

SOLDIERS WILL PARADE TO-DAY.

Thirtieth Infantry, Here From Alaska, to March Through City.

The Thirtieth Infantry, seasoned veterans of Uncle Sam, who arrived from San Francisco on Sunday by way of the Panama Canal, will parade to-day for the benefit of their fellow Americans and other residents hereabout who never have seen rugged regulars who have spent two years of labor high in the Sierras. There are 1,000 of them in command of Col. Frank B. McCoy and they will march in field uniform of olive drab, preceded by the regimental band.

The line of parade will be from the Battery, whence the soldiers will start at 2 o'clock, to Broad street, to Wall, to Broadway, to Fifth avenue, to Fifty-ninth street and west along Fifty-ninth street to the Hudson, where the regiment will board ferries to Weehawken and thence by three special trains to Hoboken.

Major-General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, arranged for the parade and will review it from a stand in front of the Public Library at Fifth avenue and Forty-first street. He has invited Mayor Mitchell and other city officials to seats in the reviewing stand.

By W. B. MAXWELL.

BURLESON APPROVES 'MADE IN U. S. A.' PLAN

But Quality, Warns Postmaster-General, Must Challenge the World.

OPPORTUNITY NOW RIPE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Postmaster-General Burleson today expressed his warm approval of the "Made in U. S. A." movement. He emphasizes the importance of having the purchaser insist on getting quality equal to that of imported articles. It is his belief that the campaign in favor of American goods that is sweeping the country can be used to inspire American manufacturers to do much better work than they are doing.

"The present movement, rather in the nature of a crusade, to awaken the American public to demand American made goods when making their purchases," said Mr. Burleson, "is timely and has a good motive behind it. I have no doubt that the demand can be created both among our own citizens and among the citizens of other countries. We should take pride both in our country itself and its products. We must labor, however, to make the products such that we shall be amply justified in preferring them above the products of other people."

"There is no doubt that we have now a splendid opportunity to intensify American made goods in the favor both of our own people and of millions of the people of other lands who have been accustomed to purchasing many articles of necessary wear and use from the great European nations now at war. In our own markets, undoubtedly, the range of choice as between domestic and foreign goods has been considerably reduced by the war. Many Americans who normally have been accustomed to calling for foreign goods are now, whether they know it or not, compelled to use American made substitutes."

"It would be a decidedly good thing if now the American public were to demand information at the stores as to the place of manufacture of every article bought. Every time the American purchaser finds that the American article serves his needs as well or better than the foreign one he certainly should tell his friends and adhere loyally hereafter to the American brand."

"All that it is quality that tells the tale. Products of certain small sections of this country and goods manufactured in very small cities, in some instances, are known to the land over by the name of the small section or of the small city."

Speaker Champ Clark made the same point in a recent statement on the subject. The Women's National Made in U. S. A. League, which has headquarters in Washington and which is organizing a committee in every State, also insists that quality and price be equal to the foreign article.

Spanish Novelist Honored.

Ruben Darlo, the Spanish novelist and poet, who is now in this city, has been awarded the silver medal of the Hispanic Society of America, given only for distinction in arts or letters. This medal has been presented to only fourteen.

URGES NEW SCHOOL KITCHENS.

Curran Wants City to Spend \$26,500 on Equipment for 60.

A resolution asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate \$26,500 to provide sixty public schools with equipment for serving "penny lunches" without further cost to the city was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday by the majority leader, Henry H. Curran.

The Estimate Board has already appropriated \$6,000 for this purpose. The Curran resolution was referred to the Welfare Committee for a report next week.

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THE RAGGED MESSENGER

By W. B. MAXWELL.

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